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Life Cycle of Frogs

1. **Egg**: Frogs start their lives as eggs, often laid in clusters in or near water. These eggs are usually covered in a jelly-like substance that provides protection.

2. **Tadpole**: Once the eggs hatch, tadpoles emerge. Tadpoles have gills and a tail, but no legs. They are fully aquatic and feed on algae and other plant material in the water.

3. **Tadpole with Legs**: As they grow, tadpoles begin to develop hind legs first, followed by front legs. During this stage, they start to look less like fish and more like amphibians.

4. **Froglet**: In this stage, the tadpole undergoes significant changes. Its gills are replaced with lungs, and its tail gradually gets absorbed into the body. The froglet can leave the water but still stays close by.

5. **Adult Frog**: Finally, the froglet becomes an adult frog. It fully transitions to a life both in water and on land, eating insects and other small invertebrates.

Here’s a simple table to summarize the stages:

Stage	**Key Characteristics**
Egg	Laid in clusters in or near water
Tadpole	Gills, tail, no legs, aquatic
Tadpole with Legs	Development of hind and front legs

| Froglet | Lungs develop, tail absorbed, near water |

| Adult Frog | Fully developed, lives in water and on land |